

# THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 14

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, March 6, 1930

No. 46

## Specials for This Week End

Plum or Prune Jam, per tin . . . . .	\$ .45
Strawberry or Raspberry Jam, per tin . . . . .	.55
Honey (Alberta), 10 lbs . . . . .	1.55
Best Santos Coffee, reg. 55c . . . . .	.45
Wrapped Apples, in A1 condition, from . . . . .	2.90
Carrots, Turnips and Onions, per lb . . . . .	.05

We wish to announce we have joined the Red & White Chain Store System ... Watch for better prices & further announcement

**Acadia Produce Co.**

QUALITY-ECONOMY-SERVICE

C. W. RIDEOUT

GEO. F. AITKEN

## Important New Features Increase Value of New Ford 1 1/2-ton Truck

Stronger front axle; new rear axle, with improved features; front spring, heavier than formerly; rear springs, 16 leaves made of chrome alloy steel, having a tensile strength of 200,000 lbs per square inch; wheels, steel disc type, designed for dual wheel installation; tires front, balloon 6.00x20; tires rear, 32x6, 8 ply, with a carrying capacity of 1950 lbs per tire; transmission, standard selective sliding, with four speeds ahead and one reverse. For further information, SEE

**COOLEY BROS.**

Telephone 10



CHINOOK ALTA.

THE CANADIAN CAR

## Advertise for Results

## Spring Work

will soon begin and you will need

Harness Oil Rivets  
Greases and Oils  
Bot Pills Stock Salt  
Sweat Pads, Etc.

Have You Received Our Catalog?

**Banner Hardware**

## Lamb This Week

Fresh and Smoked Fish

Home Rendered Lard at 18c a Lb

CHINOOK MEAT MARKET

## N. D. Stewart Has Something to Say About Collingholme District Tax Arrears

Editor Chinook Advance:

I have been asked to put in to writing for publication in The Chinook Advance the remarks I made about the arrears of taxes at the annual ratepayers' meeting of the Collingholme Municipality. I never had much confidence in my ability to write, but I will try and scribe my views.

In examining our financial statement for 1929 the items that struck me most forcibly was the item of uncollected taxes, for all accounts amounting to \$134,639.86, and probably still more significant was the fact that, during 1929 alone, we cancelled arrears of taxes to the extent of \$9,335.53.

This condition has arisen from our council not adopting the right system for the forcing of our arrears of taxes. The blame is not to be laid at the door of the present council particularly but rather to every council that has sat since we have had arrears of taxes.

The municipal law provides two methods of forcing delinquent taxes. (1) By giving the council the right to collect by seizure of grain, stock or chattels owned by the taxpayer, not only in the municipality but in any part of the province. (2) By taking advantage of the Tax Enforcement Act, which forces payment or provides for the sale of the land to cover the debt; which, of course, could only apply to patented land. We adopted the latter, possibly because it was the line of least resistance, whereas the former was the only logical system to apply to a municipality made up entirely of homestead and patented land, most of it unpatented.

In the early days many people took homesteads, held them from two to 10 years; in many cases just coming in and living on them long enough to protect them from cancellation, but finally decided the country was no good so abandoned it and left the country, leaving land and taxes behind them, because they had been allowed to let the taxes accumulate.

But our greatest loss came from pre-emptions. These were longer in being patented, consequently longer in coming under the Tax Enforcement Act. And when many pre-emptions were ready to prove up, they were faced with an accumulation of taxes amounting probably as high as three to six hundred dollars, which, together with the payment and interest due the government for the pre-emption, was more than the land seemed worth under existing conditions. This resulted in many pre-emptors becoming discouraged, letting their pre-emptions go and, in many cases, leaving the country; leaving those who remained to pay his just share of building and upkeep of schools and roads that he had used. Whereas if we had applied a little pressure, these taxes would have been paid year by year, reducing the burden of taxes on the settlers remaining, and might have been the means of retaining many good settlers who be-

came discouraged and quit.

Title to the school land sold in 1917 or thereabouts remained vested in the crown for many years, is yet in most cases, and consequently the Tax Enforcement Act could not be applied to it; resulting in taxes accumulating to fabulous sums without any effort being made to collect them. Many buyers left the country leaving us to pay for the roads they had hauled their wheat over. In other cases the accumulated taxes were cut in two as an inducement to have the holder pay the balance; whereas by applying pressure where necessary we might easily have collected the bulk of these taxes from year to year.

It is this easy mode of collecting taxes that we have adopted that is largely responsible for our uncollected taxes of \$134,639.86 and cancelled taxes amounting to \$9,335.53 in one year. The question is: "Are we going to continue to rely on the Tax Enforcement Act, which has proved so inefficient, or are we going to step out and make a real attempt to collect our taxes on all lands in a systematic way?"

The logical plan (and the one adopted by many municipalities) seems to be for the council to place a seizure for every quarter section in arrears of taxes, each year excepting years with exceptionally poor crops. Then if there are owners who find it impossible to pay, let them come to the council on a day set for that purpose and present their case. In cases where the taxes have accumulated to large sums, the council could adopt a system of having a certain portion of the debt collected each year for a number of years. In other cases where it might cause a real hardship to a family, the taxes could be left in arrears for a year, or more if necessary. Then we would have a system that would bring the delinquent taxpayer in vital touch with the tax collector each year. This would not work a hardship on anyone and yet would seem a fairer deal to the ratepayers who are striving to pay their taxes.

On asking the secretary-treasurer of a neighboring municipality that has adopted this method for the past four years—one that is very similar to our own in crop failures, settlers moving out, etc.—how it was working out, he said: "All right; the only trouble is, we should have started it sooner". They have \$85,409.26 of uncollected taxes after using the seizure method for only four years as compared to our \$134,639.86.

In answer to the argument: "It is too late to start this now!" I would say that there is a very large amount of our uncollected taxes that can easily be collected if it is really gone after at once. If not, it will gradually become a part of our yearly cancelled taxes. We still have the school land question with us. I am told that there are throughout the

## Friday and Saturday

### Cash Specials

LARD . . . . .	to 1b Tin . . . . .	\$2.10
PREMIUM ROLLED OATS . . . . .		.37 1/2
JAM . . . . .	Pure Plum . . . . .	.45
COFFEE . . . . .	Bulk . . . . .	.45
PRUNES . . . . .	4-lb Package . . . . .	.53
SALMON . . . . .	Large Tin . . . . .	.19
PEACHES . . . . .	Evaporated, 5 Lbs . . . . .	1.19
TEA . . . . .	Malkin's Best . . . . .	.64
CORN FLAKES . . . . .		.09
PINEAPPLE . . . . .	Choice, Large Tin . . . . .	.15
JAM . . . . .	Pure Strawberry . . . . .	.56
TEA . . . . .	Bulk . . . . .	.49
PLUMS . . . . .	Large Tin . . . . .	.14
COCOA . . . . .	Cowan's Instant . . . . .	.30
SODA BISCUITS . . . . .	Red Arrows . . . . .	.25
Eggs 30c . . . . .	Butter 35c . . . . .	

**HURLEY'S**

## The Acadia Hotel

Caters to the Farmers' Patronage

J. G. CONNELL, Manager

CHINOOK

## Basket Ball Girls' Whist Drive was a Jolly Affair

A jolly affair was the whist drive given by the basket ball girls in the dining room of the Acadia Hotel on Friday evening. Nine tables of court whist were played. Mrs. E. E. Jacques had the highest score of the ladies, and received a lovely silver salad spoon as a reward. Kenneth Dawson was the best player in the gents' class and received as a prize a very useful bill fold. Eileen Bjork and Geo. MacIntosh received the consolations.

After the play a very appetizing lunch was served by the girls.

The party was a success both socially and financially. Everyone had a good time and the girls netted \$11.50, an amount sufficient to buy a ball, fix the grounds and defray all other expenses.

The dining room of the hotel is an ideal place for a party of this kind, and the basket ball girls feel grateful to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Connell for their hospitality.

## Irish Concert and Dance

S. H. Smith, president of the Chinook Base Ball Club, states that the Irish concert and dance, to be held in the Chinook school hall on Friday, March 14, is going to be the biggest social event of the season. An elaborate program is under preparation, and it is going to be a dandy.

## Lloyd Robinson Now the Mayor of Chinook

At the first meeting of the new village council, which was held on Monday evening, Lloyd Robinson was elected mayor to succeed M. L. Chapman. This is the second time Mr. Robinson has filled this honored position, and it is expected he will guide the ship of state with the same good judgment as marked his former administration.

M. L. Chapman, the retiring mayor, was an efficient official and has much to his credit.

J. E. Cooley, the other councillor, is a tenderfoot in the game, but after Messrs. Chapman and Robinson, with the assistance of the secretary-treasurer, give him the third degree, he will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to the others.

M. L. Chapman is a committee of one to look after the electric lights and pumps and J. E. Cooley will see that the streets and sidewalks are kept in A1 condition. Mayor Robinson will have general supervision over the health, wealth and morals of the villagers.

H. W. Butts, the retiring councillor, gave yeoman service while in office, and earned the appreciation of the public.

L. S. Dawson will again be the secretary-treasurer and assessor for another term.

Thus is the village well organized and ready for any emergency.

## Spring Bargains

Men's Heavy Rolled Sole Rubbers. \$1.35  
Boys' Heavy Rolled Sole Rubbers. \$1.10  
Men's Best Grade Work Shoes . \$4.00

All my prices are low and I want your business. Give me the first chance. Come and see my goods and get my prices. You can not save money by sending out.

**S. H. SMITH**

## Salada Orange Pekoe Blend gives greatest satisfaction



### Production and Marketing Problems

The question of disposing of surplus farm products in an orderly manner, and thus preventing disastrous breaks in prices by reason of the throwing of a large portion of the surplus on the world's market at one time, all with a view to securing to the producer a fair margin of profit over and above costs of production, is not peculiar to the wheat growers of Western Canada. It is a problem which confronts agricultural producers in many countries, and applies to other products than wheat.

Governments and producers are grappling with the problem. In Canada it is wheat; in the United States it is wheat, cotton, and, as affecting its overseas possessions, Cuba, in which the U.S. takes a friendly interest, it is sugar; in Brazil and other South American countries it is coffee; in certain British colonies it is rubber.

In each case the problem is a most complicated one. Such factors as world consumption; world production, fluctuating with variable seasons from under-production to over-production; the ability of importing countries to pay the price demanded as fair by the producing and exporting countries; different seasons and methods of marketing; costs of labor and marketing in one country as contrasted with those prevailing in other competing countries, all enter the picture and call for consideration.

In the Argentine, for example, orderly marketing as we would develop it in Canada is impossible. In that great wheat growing and exporting country there is no elevator storage system. When the crop is harvested it must be rushed on to the market at once, and the growers are obliged to accept the price they can get at the time. The effect of this is that the surplus happens to be a substantial world's surplus at the time, the effect is to force down world prices, with resultant loss, not only to the Argentine grower, but to wheat growers everywhere. The Canadian Wheat Pool had to face just such a situation in 1929-30.

In the United States a Federal Farm Board has been created and given a huge sum of money to use in an effort to stabilize prices of agricultural products in that country. That Board is now facing its first test: It has called upon the farmers to reduce production of cotton and wheat in 1930, by planting smaller crops. Will the farmers as a whole, or even a majority of them, respond? Or will the individual farmer act on the belief that, inasmuch as other farmers will follow this advice and prices thereby be raised, it is a good opportunity for him to increase his own production and secure the benefits provided as a result of the proposed general reduction? If so, then there is grave danger that a greater surplus than ever will be produced. Or, if the United States farmers do follow such advice and reduce production, will advantage be taken of it by wheat growers in competing countries to increase production, thereby cutting the price aimed at in the world markets, and reap any benefits resulting from the sacrifice made by the United States farmers?

In a word, can the question of production of such a world commodity as wheat be controlled? It is possible to control the output of manufactured articles, say automobiles, boats, furniture, clothing, but can the production of nature's own goods from the soil be controlled in like manner by any artificial means, or must that be left to nature itself through the vicissitudes of the weather—drought, hail, too much rain, plant disease and insect pests? Great Britain has the experience of controlling the output of rubber of the world. For a time it succeeded, but just as soon as the world consumers of rubber felt the pinch of too high prices, steps to increase production in various ways were taken.

Or take the case of coffee. Brazil produces two-thirds of the world's supply of coffee. The Brazilian Government, to protect growers against price depression, in 1924 organized the Coffee Defense Institute. The Institute was not empowered to buy, but merely to see to it that coffee was kept in the interior, and released to exterior markets only when and as the demand and price-level were favorable. In the first few years of operation the Institute's aim was to keep the price of coffee at about 10 cents a pound, double the prices for which the 1922-23 crop had been sold. But there was one inevitable outcome. Higher prices for coffee and the restriction of Brazilian exports stimulated the output of other producing countries, with the result that Brazil no longer influenced the world market as much as previously. Whereas coffee production of all other countries before the war was only 6,000,000 bags a year, today it averages around 9,000,000 bags. Furthermore, Brazil was no longer the most extensive coffee growing country, following an average output of 14,000,000 bags annually during the decade beginning 1917, the crop production of 1927-28 reached the unprecedented total of 28,000,000 bags, or well above the estimated world consumption of 22,000,000 bags a year.

Then came the inevitable result. In October last, prices broke, and in January of this year prices for coffee were just one-half what they had been at the same period a year before. As a result there is in Brazil today a curtailment of credit, much unemployment, a cutting down of highway and municipal undertakings, a loss in foreign contracts, and a lessening of buying power in the other coffee countries of Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Ecuador. The estimated world's supply of coffee for 1929-30 is 45,250,000 bags, while the world's requirements are placed at 23,000,000 bags, leaving an unsold surplus on July 1st next, to carry over of 22,250,000 bags, or nearly one-half of the total.

One of the leading United States agricultural weeklies, "Wallaces' Farmer," published at Des Moines, draws a lesson from "the sad state of Brazilian coffee and British rubber," saying: "Whenever an industry gets into position to control price, it is important to forget about cost-of-production theories. In a case of this sort, the only excuse for studying cost of production is to get an idea as to the point at which prices must be kept in order to discourage other people from coming into the business and killing the goose that lays the golden egg, by stuffing her to death. The important thing is to hold the price a little low, and apparently this is the one thing which organized farmers find it very difficult to learn."

Direct attacks are also made on the U.S. Federal Farm Board's plan to curtail production. One leading farmer declares: "It is a distinct disservice to agriculture and to our economic structure in general to preach the doctrine of a sharply curtailed agricultural production. For with such curtailment must go migration of population from the farms to the cities, and with that increased factory production creating the same problem of over-supply that now exists in agriculture, or an aggravated unemployment problem."

The magnitude of the problem confronting our farmers, our Wheat Pools, our financial and business men, our Governments, can hardly be over-estimated. Because of the very magnitude of the problem, and the results which will flow from success or failure in finding a solution, it is the duty of all our people, in city and country alike, to stand unitedly behind those who are earnestly seeking a solution, and who are carrying an extremely heavy burden of responsibility at this time. It is a case where all must pull together, where carping criticism should be silenced, and the professional pessimist and preacher of blue ruin squelched.

### Norway Has Open Winter

Warmth Of Gulf Stream Has Kept Temperature High

Pansies are blooming in Norwegian gardens, fjords are navigable, and only far inland is there enough snow and ice to provide the customary winter sports.

This changing climate of Norway is attributed by scientists to the

rising temperature of the Gulf Stream. This year the stream has been several degrees warmer than usual, and its warm western winds have repulsed the northern and eastern blasts that usually give the country a severe winter.

Norway has so far had no winter at all except in the inland districts beyond the reach of the tempering coastal winds.

### Foretold Use Of Steam

While the date of the invention of the locomotive is usually placed at 1829, Solomon de Caus, a Frenchman, published a book early in the 17th century concerning the "pushing of carriages and ships by boiling water and making steam." He was put in an asylum in 1630.

Minard's Will Kill Corns.

### Made Wonderful Flight

Albatross Kept Up With Ship For 3,000 Miles

The flying powers of the albatross are well known, but news of an almost incredible feat of endurance has just been reported by officers of a Pacific liner from the West Coast. Six days and nights an albatross followed the vessel, which averaged seventeen knots, and it was only when a school of fish was sighted that the bird abandoned the chase in order to feast. It was estimated that the bird had flown 3,000 miles, and while it is more remarkable had apparently gone without food all the time.

### SUFFERED FOR YEARS FROM NEURITIS

Electric Treatment and Osteopathy Proved Of No Avail

To suffer for four years from neuritis. To try electric treatments, osteopathy, have teeth and tonsils removed without receiving the benefit was the experience of Mrs. Simon Rae, of St. Mary's Ont. Today, however, Mrs. Rae is a well woman—thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills did for her what all other treatment had failed to do. They built up her blood and banished all the aches and pains.

Concerning her suffering and relief Mrs. Rae says:—"I was a sufferer from neuritis and rheumatism for four years. I was almost a cripple and the pain I endured was terrible. I took sixty electric treatments without the least benefit. On advice I had all my teeth out. Then my tonsils but still no benefit. I then tried osteopathy and though I persisted in this treatment for six months I was no better at the end than at the beginning. I saw a young woman living on a farm and found the greatest difficulty in doing the least work. My mother finally advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and more to please her than anything else I did so. Imagine my joy on noticing an improvement in my condition after having taken only a few boxes. I continued their use and now the pain and aches have left me and I am once again able to do my work about the house."

Neuritis and rheumatism comes with thin impure blood and can be driven out by enriching and purifying the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been recognized as the best in the world over—a wonderful blood builder and nerve restorer. They are sold by medicine men or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When Caesar invaded Britain, he found the Britons using horse-drawn chariots to carry the fighters quickly to strategic points.

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure a reliable remedy in Miller's Worm Powders which will expel the worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. Worms can long exist where these Powders are used.

A debutante tells me she doesn't believe in love at first sight. She says you should at least wait until he hangs up his hat and coat.

## CUNARD THE FAMOUS "A" SHIPS



CABIN RATES REDUCED

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO EUROPE  
ALANIA + ASCANIA  
ANDANIA + AURANIA  
ANTONIA + AUSONIA

New Cabin Class minimum rates—  
North British Ports, \$130. To the  
Channel Ports, \$135. No change in  
luxury of accommodation, or  
excellence of menu and service.

Special rebate of 12% on round  
trip Cabin Class bookings during  
the ten off-season months. Tourist  
Trip Cabin rates also adjusted.

Weekly sailings from Montreal (and Quebec)  
from April 26th onwards.

Back through The Cunard Line,  
275, Main Street, (Tel. 26 24-2)  
or Huron and Erie Building,  
Portage Ave., Winnipeg (Tel.  
21 027) or any steamship agent.

CUNARD  
CANADIAN SERVICE  
CABIN+TOURIST THIRD CABIN+THIRD CLASS  
UNIT

W. N. U. 1527

**COUGHS & COLDS**  
Dangerous if neglected. Coughs and colds are neglected. At the first sign of trouble, use SPOHN'S COMPOUND. It is the only reliable remedy for coughs and colds. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Dept. 4, Cedar, Ind.

### Specialists Are Puzzled

Hungary's Sleepless Man Has Not Closed Eyes For Fifteen Years  
Brain and nerve specialists of Central Europe are puzzled by the astounding case of an Hungarian Government official who has not slept, nor even closed his eyes, since he was wounded by a Russian bullet in 1915. The sleepless man is M. Paul Kern, who, despite his affliction works daily in one of the ministries of Budapest. His case is one of the most amazing phenomena of the Great War.

It was in one of the early battles on the eastern front that M. Kern received the wound that was to turn his every night into day. He volunteered as a cadet on the outbreak of war, and soon won recognition, being decorated with a gold medal for bravery. A year later he was transferred to another corps, with which he again distinguished himself in the defence of an important sector.

On the third day of the battle a Russian bullet found him, and he recovered consciousness in a Lemberg hospital before being transported to Budapest.

From the moment he opened his eyes in the ward at Lemberg, M. Kern never slept again; nor, indeed, has he the slightest desire to do so. His case has been studied by the brain and nerve specialists of Budapest. X-rays have revealed nothing, and, in spite of examinations made over a number of years, Dr. Frey, a noted professor of the university, has been unable to put an end to M. Kern's strange condition.

A curious feature of the case is that on an occasional headache, the sleepless man suffers no ill-effects from his constant wakefulness. For years he has never gone to bed. His work shows not the slightest signs of deterioration, and the widows and orphans and invalids with whom M. Kern daily comes in contact have nothing but affection and praise for their fellow victim of the war, whose fate has taught him to be sympathetic and patient with others more unfortunate than himself.

At first M. Kern tried to sleep, but he found that he was exhausted by the time he had closed his eyes, which takes him every night to cafes, clubs and other joyous haunts of Budapest.

His daily and nightly routine works out as follows: Wake from 9.00 a.m. to 2 p.m.; writing and reading, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; round of the night club, 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.; bath, change of clothes, breakfast, then work again.

### The Need Of The Hour

The gentleman, who asked over the radio what is the most important thing in the world is hereby informed that the most important need in the world is for men who will stand before the microphone and say less and entertain more.

Persian Balm—the ideal toilet requisite for every discerning woman. Perfect in every respect. Creates complexion of rare beauty and charm. De-lightfully cool and refreshing. Never leaves a vestige of stickiness. A very smooth lotion toning and stimulating the skin. Making it truly resplendent in texture. All dainty women invariably choose Persian Balm. It imparts that subtle distinction so characteristic of the elegant woman.

### Sugar Beet Acreage

Sugar beet acreage was increased to 3,470 in the Lethbridge region during 1929, or an increase of 1,188 over 1928, and comparing with 752 acres in 1925.

Time Has Tested It—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of fifty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

### Soviets Seize Jewelry

Diamonds, precious metals, jewelry, foreign currency, antiquarian articles and other private property amounting to 100,000,000 rubles (about \$50,000,000), have been seized from private traders and other classes in Moscow, described as "parasitical" for payment of taxes owed to the government.

### Regina Building Permits

Final figures of building permits for Regina show contracts just exceeding ten million dollars, or \$10,023,531 as compared with \$6,619,206 in 1928.

Use Minard's in the Stable.

### Has Rendered Great Service

Value Of General Smuts' Mission Recognized As Important

A cable despatch from Capetown reports that General Smuts, former South African Premier and famous as a soldier and statesman, has been welcomed home from his visit to Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, with the utmost enthusiasm and with expressions of high appreciation of the mission that took him away. This is understandable, for the value of General Smuts' mission has been widely recognized as important. In Great Britain and Canada the former South African Premier rendered a service to the whole British Empire by his constant emphasis upon those principles that make for enduring inter-Empire relationships, and to the cause of world peace by his earnest appeals in behalf of the League of Nations and for Empire unity in support of the aims of this and other movements interested in peace and goodwill in the world; and in his addresses in the United States he served to arouse new interest in the Geneva organization in a country that has held aloof from association with this body, and perhaps to an extent that may help to yet bring it into definite association with it.

General Smuts, in his recent swing around a considerable and important section of the world, revealed himself a constructive world statesman.—Regina Leader.

Asthma Victims. The man or woman subject to asthma is indeed a victim. What can be more terrifying than to suddenly be seized with paroxysms of choking which seem to fairly threaten the existence of life itself? For such a condition Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought many to completely restored health and happiness. It is known and prized in every section of this broad land.

### C.P.R. Farm Land Sales

Canadian Pacific farm land sales, made through the Department of Natural Resources, covered more than 400,000 acres in 1929, according to S. G. Porter, manager of the department. More than 200 sales were made in the company's irrigation block, eastern section, near Calgary.

Production of rayon in Italy is growing rapidly.



## Too Much ACID

Many people, two hours after eating, suffer indigestion as they call it. It is usually excess acid. Correct it with an alkali. The best way, the quick, harmless and efficient way, is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained for 50 years the standard with physicians. One spoonful in water neutralizes many poisons, such as stomach acids, and at once. The symptoms disappear in five minutes.

You will never use crude methods when you know this better method. And you will never suffer from excess acid when you prove out this easy relief. Please do that—for your own sake—now. Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess stomach acids, and at once. The symptoms disappear in five minutes. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.

**So Many Home Uses!**

Keep foods fresh longer by covering them with Para-Sani.

Use Para-Sani to keep Dad's lunch really fresh.

Keep the freshness in sandwiches prepared for the party with a covering of Para-Sani.

**YOU'LL FIND A hundred vital saving uses for Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper in your home.** Comes in handy, sanitary, knife-edged packages. For less exacting uses: "Centre Pull" Waxed Tissue (flat sheets). At grocers, druggists, stationers.

**Appleford Paper Products**  
HAMILTON ONTARIO

Western Representatives:  
**HUNTER-MARTIN & CO., REGINA, SASK.**

**PUTNAM'S Corn Extractor**  
is Efficient Painless

# Enormous Annual Losses Suffered By Farmers Due To Ravages Of Smut And Other Plant Diseases

The word disease generally brings to our minds a suggestion of some ailment which has fallen to the lot of man or beast. It rarely occurs to us that plants are subject to a line-up of disorders which would make the average sufferer from human ailments well by comparison. It is also true that the cost of plant disease is quite comparable to the money spent every year for doctor bills and the money lost through sickness.

Take our common smuts for example. They are plant diseases which we come to consider the matter, and are among the most expensive luxuries which the farmers of Western Canada annually indulge in. In fact they probably cost the average farmer considerably more than the car, for we learn that on smuts alone cost the farmers of Ontario some two and one half millions. If a horse is laid up for a quarter of the year with a badweeney we soon think of the money it is costing to feed him, but smut can slip in and take a quarter of the net crop and the loss is never noticed.

The smuts are bad enough, but as every farmer knows they are largely preventable. The worst offenders are the rusts, they are harder to deal with and, while the development of rust resistant varieties of wheat, is now only a matter of time, we still lose several millions annually to those little spots on the stems which might be called the snailpox of plants.

But the smuts and rusts are only a beginning. There are cankers and galls, the potato has an imposing lineup of blights, rots and scabs, the fruit trees have their diseases from root to fruit. The loss caused by plant diseases each year is very nearly as great as the national debt. Most plant ailments are now preventable in the same way that science has gotten most human ailments under control, and with the additional possibility of breeding disease resistant plants, it is likely that in the next few years we shall see a decided reduction in the losses due to the diseases of plants. It is interesting, however, to remember that our human ailments are not the only ones which prove costly and which reduce our national efficiency.

## The Souvenir Hunters

Do Not Consider Taking "Tokens Of Remembrance" As Theft

At the opening of the latest great New York Hotel, the loss of property taken by souvenir-hunters constituted a record. The biggest abstraction was of flat silverware, of which an enormous amount was taken. There was also a great disappearance of salt and pepper sets, silver ash-trays and other appurtenances of service even to sugar bowls. It was said that such articles were carried off literally by hundreds. Even a number of soap bowls were somehow smuggled out of the place. There was less jostling in the hotel rooms, apparently, although this branch of the service also suffered heavy losses. Mostly it was the new towels that were in favor with the guests as tokens of remembrance. No doubt many persons looked longingly at the new bedspreads and blankets and smaller rugs, but abandoned with regret the idea of getting away with anything so cumbersome. Nevertheless, much ingenuity was shown in the abstraction of some fairly bulky articles from the rooms. Several telephone instruments were taken, as well as several dozen leather-bound writing tablets, one boudoir lamp and a collapsible bench and a great number of new style clothes hangers. The people who took all this property, of course, are not thieves—they are merely souvenir hunters.



"Your uncle is 90 and still mentally active?"  
"Yes, he plays chess every evening."  
"Is he still physically active?"  
"Rather. If he does not win he hits his opponent over the head with the chess board."—Fliegende Blaetter, Munich.

W. N. U. 1827

## Germany's Surprise Ship

Brains and Science Have Gone Into "Pocket" Battle Cruiser

Germany is setting an example which may be epoch-making. Traditionally, size is the prey of brains. More brains and science have gone into the famous German "pocket battleship" now building than were ever packed before into one hull. Contrived with original force of research, thought and skill, the "Ersatz Preussen," though of only 10,000 tons displacement, will be a match for any warship up to twice her size now afloat. When complete—and others of her sort are to follow—she will be incomparable as a blockade-breaker and commerce-destroyer. As a hunting and fighting ship she reduces to insignificance the cruisers of equal displacement, 10,000 tons, which have caused the prodigious fuss between America and Britain. The German "pocket-battleship" is wonderfully designed to sink nearly all the warships that could catch her, and to escape the few that could sink her.

## Not Ready For Zoo

Horses Are Being Used More Than Ever In Chicago

Not long ago the city fathers of Chicago were thinking of setting aside a pasture in Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens for the horse as a rare animal, but now city life is offering excellent careers for young horses willing to work as haulers of milk wagons, ice vans, and fruit trucks, with the prospect of a nice green field in 20 years. Horses have shown a remarkable revival in Chicago, where 10,741 horse-drawn vehicles were registered in the first seven months of 1929, as against 11,986 in the whole year of 1928.



(By Annabelle Worthington)



Of course you'll want a blouse of eggshell crepe satin with the new flattering scarf collar with flying ends at back.

This one is a beauty because of its interesting flat neckline that is shirred and draped, creating lovely swishing movement.

The long light sleeves are fitted with darts below the elbows.

Style No. 3294 is designed in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

It is most effective worn with black crepe silk skirt. This eggshell shade also blends beautifully with almost any other shade you might select later for your ensemble, so will prove its economy.

Flat silk crepe in eggshell shade, moire silk in lettuce green, yellow chiffon, emerald green silk crepe, white crepe de chine, peach-pink crepe satin, honey-beige chiffon and navy blue crepe silk are charmingly appropriate for immediate and later Spring wear.

Pattern price 25 cents. Be sure to fill in size of pattern. Address Pattern Department.

## How To Order Patterns

Address—Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size .....

NAME .....

3294

## Saskatchewan Third In Dairy Production

Figures For 1928 Show Ontario And Quebec Ahead

The province of Saskatchewan is firmly entrenched as third among all the provinces of the Dominion in dairy production, according to a recent bulletin issued from the provincial department of agriculture. The report includes production to the end of 1928.

Of the 14,512,897,961 pounds of milk produced in the Dominion during that year, Saskatchewan provided 1,178,703,547 pounds as compared with Ontario's 4,553,280,899 pounds, and Quebec's 4,475,879,075 pounds.

The other provinces, in order of production, were: Manitoba, Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

Total milk production over Canada for 1928, was not as high as in 1926 and 1927, but was in excess of 1925.

The bulletin also shows the distribution of milk. It shows, for Saskatchewan, that 397,970,000 pounds was used in the making of dairy butter, and 294,778,711 pounds in the manufacture of creamery butter during 1928. Home production of cheese was small as compared with the factory output, being only 203,190 pounds, as against 1,660,000 pounds.

There are a few comparisons which somewhat challenge the standing which total milk production figures gave certain of the provinces. Though Ontario was first in that regard, Quebec outdistanced her in dairy butter production, while Alberta headed Saskatchewan in total creamery butter production, as well as in home and factory manufacture of cheese.

## Suggests Settlement Plan

Soldiers' Settlement Board Supervisor Has Idea Of Colony

A scheme for future land settlement was outlined at Hudson Bay Junction before the Royal Saskatchewan commission on immigration and settlement by Captain A. A. Batchelor, supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board for the district.

"A block of land, consisting of a township or more, should be selected," he said, "and made of 50 acres cleared and cultivated on alternate sections. A main road should be built and a barn and water supply provided for each farm. A school and a central community hall, which could be used as a church, should be built. Then, selected families from Great Britain should be placed on this land, which would be sold to them at the actual cost of improvements."

The taking of such land, according to Captain Batchelor's scheme, would mean the forfeiture of any homestead right. He would have the alternate sections treated in the same manner after a period of two years from the first settlement, and these thrown open to Canadian people on the same basis.

## LEADING AGRICULTURIST



With fifteen years practical experience in agricultural and livestock affairs and having represented Canada on an Imperial committee to study the meat supply of the British Empire, Leonard Christie McQuat has recently been appointed general agricultural agent of the Canadian Pacific Livestock Branch, Department of Agriculture. He was born at St. Andrews East, Quebec, in 1882, and took his degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture at McGill University. After returning from military service in the war, Mr. McQuat was called to Ottawa as bacon specialist of the Dominion Livestock Branch, Department of Agriculture, and, following a special study of the British meat market, was selected to join the first Imperial Economic Committee to investigate and report on British Empire meat supply which met in London, in 1925. His wide knowledge and experience are now at the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## Studying Cement Treatment

Saskatchewan University Professor Spending Some Months In Berlin Professor Thorberg Thorvaldson, of the University of Saskatchewan, building cement expert, is here conferring with Prof. Wilhelm Eitel, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for the Advancement of Science, with a view to finding methods of improving cement.

Prof. Thorvaldson explained he was particularly interested in observing the X-ray work on crystals, carried out by Prof. Eitel, who is one of the greatest authorities on silicates. In our part of the country, cement is an important commercial article, and everything that can be done to improve its quality is of vital interest. I am thus combining scientific research with practical purpose by seeing in what way Eitel's methods can be applied to cement," he said.

Prof. Thorvaldson expects to remain here for three or four months.

Tennis by artificial light is popular in Australia.

# Study Of Dairy Conditions In Canada During The Past Decade Is Well Worthy Of Attention

## Canada's Exhibits At The Poultry Congress

Each Province Is Working On Its Own Display

Canada will occupy a conspicuous part in the forthcoming World's Poultry Congress. No pains are being spared to take full advantage of the opportunities provided in putting up exhibits that will be a credit to the country.

The national exhibit being prepared on an elaborate scale by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, will demonstrate clearly the policies that have developed the Canadian poultry industry to its present enviable position, but will also show the effect of the policies in operation upon poultry and egg consumption.

The provinces are equally active in preparing their displays that will draw attention to not only the poultry industry, but other activities of world interest. The Maritime Provinces are getting together in putting up one exhibit. The three Prairie Provinces are co-ordinating their forces in a similar manner, while the other provinces are each preparing elaborate displays for definite spaces that have been allotted to them in the Great Crystal Palace.

The Live Birds Exhibit of one thousand head, including chickens, waterfowl and rabbits, is being arranged on a national scale, and will include representatives not only of the hardy, high-producing stock of the most popular birds, but will also include representative specimens of what are sometimes termed "Fancy Breeds," and including waterfowl and pigeons. The exhibits will be a credit to Canada.

## Another Non-Sleeper

Man In England Claims He Has Been Awake Twenty Years

An amazing record is claimed by E. T. Maher, of Heston, Newcastle, England, who affirms he has not slept for 20 years, according to the Manchester Guardian. Mr. Maher, who works as a store keeper in Newcastle, was known as the battalion "caller up" whilst serving with the York and Lancaster Regiment during the war. He has undergone several operations, but the doctors are still baffled. It is stated that they can neither explain the affliction or cure him.

Always throw a drowning man a rope, even if he's trying to commit suicide. If the water isn't deep enough, he may want to hang himself.

## Used To Credit Sales

Clerk Was Astonished When Offered Cash For Purchase

A New York paper says: A big merchandising event came recently when a young couple from out of town, who have just settled down in the East Nineties, went to Sloane's to buy some chintz curtains. They gave the clerk who waited on them the exact amount of the purchase in cash. He stood staring at the money. "What's wrong?" asked the husband. "Well, sir," said the clerk at last. "I've worked here many years, but I never made a cash sale before and I scarcely know what to do with the money."

## Byron's Home Purchased

Historic old Newcastle Abbey, famous as the ancestral home of Lord Byron, has been purchased by Sir Julien Cahn for presentation to the British nation unconditionally. Sir Julien is a noted philanthropist and sportsman. By owning a half share in the Stock Exchange sweep ticket on Trigo, Derby winner of last year, he won \$310,000.



"May Providence grant you everything good in the New Year."  
Mrs. Newrich: "Thanks. We are not dependent on the charity of others."—Jugend, Munich.



MISS LAURA ROBSON



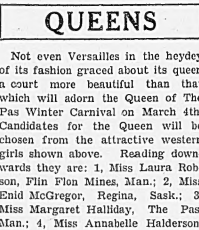
MISS ENID MCGREGOR



MISS MABEL MILNE



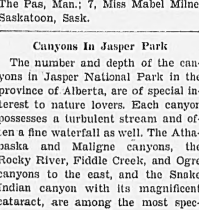
MISS MARGARET HALLIDAY



MISS GLADYS CHUTE



MISS ANNABELLE HALDERON



MISS HELEN MULHAL

## Canyons In Jasper Park

The number and depth of the canyons in Jasper National Park in the province of Alberta, are of special interest to nature lovers. Each canyon possesses a turbulent stream and often a waterfall as well. The Athabasca and Maligne canyons, the Rocky River, Fiddle Creek, and Ogre canyons to the east, and the Snake Indian canyon with its magnificent cataract, are among the most spectacular in this wide park reserve of 4,521 square miles.



## WRIGLEY'S

Life-like good golf is made up of many little things each one of which helps the score.

Better digestion—steadier nerves—clearer brain, are all factors that count and are gained from the use of Wrigley's.

After every meal



Wrigley's keeps you awake

## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The ships of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, bringing Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his men home from their base on the Ross ice barrier, are expected to arrive at New York about the first week in June.

Residents of the South Australian village of Chicago, have been reading about the other Chicago, and so they voted to change the name of their city to Doth, in honor of the late General Benwell Booth, for years head of the Salvation Army.

Courses of instruction for non-commissioned officers and constables of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in methods of combating narcotic smuggling are expected to give good results, according to the report of the force tabled in the Commons.

Dr. J. W. Shipley, for 11 years professor of chemistry at the University of Manitoba, has accepted the position of head of the Department of Chemistry, at the University of Alberta. He will take up his new duties at Edmonton in the fall.

Negotiations with the Canadian Government for the removal of the embargo on British potatoes have not proved successful, announced the Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton, Minister of Agriculture, in the British House of Commons, London, England.

A bill aiming to prevent criminal proceedings for so-called religious blasphemy, heresy and atheism has been withdrawn by its sponsors as a result of the British Government insisting on a safeguarding clause as the price of its support.

A request that the eleventh day of November in each year be set apart as a national holiday and a day of remembrance entirely separate from Thanksgiving Day is being placed before Parliament by the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

### Making Long Journey

Turkey From Alberta On Way To

A turkey from the farm flock of Mrs. R. Lockhart, Bowden, Alberta, is on his way to his new home in the West Indies, having been shipped to the Misses Boyd Stimpson, of Porus, Jamaica, reports G. M. Cormie, Alberta poultry commissioner.

This bird was selected by R. S. Johnson, president of the Alberta Bronze Turkey Breeders' Association, and shipped to Halifax, where he was loaded on shipboard for his destination. A special crate was constructed to carry the feed and water required by the turkey during his five-thousand-mile trip.

We are not much of a cook, but we do know better than to boil two cups of rice for two people.

## Don't Get Bald!

Use Minard's. A recognized hair grower for fifty years. Apply to scalp steadily four times a week.



W. N. U. 1827

### Opportunities Of A Lifetime

Interesting Tours Arranged For Attendees At Poultry Congress

The opportunity of a lifetime is really what is offered in the post-Congress tours which have been arranged to follow the closing session of the Fourth World's Poultry Congress, to be held in Old London, England, July 22nd to 30th this year.

Two tours have been arranged, one following the other. The first starts July 31, and takes one through the historic, storied and scenic wonderlands of the British Isles. The Shetland, Orkney, and Shetland, Dublin, with its Rocky Road; the Irish Free State, youngest of the British Dominions; Cork and the lovely lakes of Killarney; the Giant's Causeway, and of course, the Blarney Stone will be on the route. Crossing again to Scotland, Glasgow and the Burns country is viewed; the Trossachs, Edinburgh, the English Lake country, and Liverpool provide days full of wonder and amazement. This part of the tour returns to London, August 10.

Then comes the visit to the continent which begins with a twenty-four hour stay at Brussels. From Brussels the quaint Holland country is visited, then the party proceed to the lovely Rhine Valley country, passing on the way up to river the historic cities of Cologne, with its cathedral, and Bonn with its world-famous universities, both places which were held by troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force immediately following the armistice. Frankfurt and Munich are also visited, then the party proceeds to Oberammergau for Sunday, where they will be privileged to view the famous Passion Play, which exemplifies what is regarded by most of us as the greatest event of all history. Returning the party are guests at a government reception at Munich before proceeding to Switzerland for a four-day stay, which will include a visit to Geneva, seat of the League of Nations. From Switzerland the party return to Paris, where another four days will be spent.

The Paris visit may be cut in half, and those desiring to do so will be afforded an opportunity of a two-day tour of the battlefields of the Great War. To most of the party this visit to the battlefields will be the climax of what all will regard as truly the opportunity of a lifetime.

### Origin Of Word "Britain"

Evolved From "Protane" Used By Pythians Centuries Ago

In a private study class in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, an interesting discussion was had on the question of how the name of Great Britain, Britain, the British Isles, the British Empire and so on, but how and when did the name of Britain, from which all those words and phrases were evolved come into use? After much research the class were informed that Britain had no name until Pythias, 24 centuries ago, seeing its painted people, wrote of it as the Protane Isles (the Isle of Painted Men).

## Heart and Nerves Caused Her To Have Cold Hands and Feet

Mrs. Joseph Price, Red Pine, N.B., writes: "Several years ago I was troubled with my heart and nerves and was so bad, at times, my hands and feet would become numb and cold."

I happened to see



advertised and started taking them at once. I continued for some little time, and since then, I have had no return of my trouble.

Price, 50c. a box at all druggists and dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### Does Not Help Much

Diets change. People used to eat to appease their appetites. Now they eat for color and plain reason. A chicken sandwich used to be two slices of bread and a slice of chicken. Now a couple of leaves of lettuce must be stuck in between the meat and the bread. Of course, it is better, but people still die too young.

### Pulverized Fuel Plant

The Government of British Columbia has set aside the sum of \$12,000 to place a pulverized fuel plant in one of the larger coastwise towns, to experiment with the use of pulverized British Columbia coal in marine work.

They call her Mussie Lena, 'cause she's the Fascist girl in town.

### "Curse Of The Pharaohs"

Superstition Has Been Revived With Death Of Lord Westbury

The legendary "Curse of the Pharaohs" plucked on despatches of ancient Egyptian tombs and those connected with them was recalled when 77-year-old Lord Westbury went temporarily insane and leaped 100 feet from his bathroom window.

The peer, grandson of Queen Victoria's noted Lord Chancellor, fell seven stories, crashing through the glass roof of a veranda and knocking down a charwoman who was cut and bruised. He died instantly.

Lord Westbury had brooded over the death, less than three months ago, of his son, the Hon. Richard Bethell, 46, who died, apparently in his sleep, in a room at a club. Richard had been secretary to Howard Carter, who excavated the tomb of Pharaoh Tut Ankh-Amen, about 10 years ago.

Several Egyptian art works given him by Richard were in the apartment from which Lord Westbury fell to his death.

The Pharaohs' "curse" symbolized by the beetle or scarabaeus began to take effect soon after King Tut's tomb was discovered. One person after another died suddenly or mysteriously, so that even scoffers at superstition began to wonder whether the curse might not be real.

Lord Chamberlain died of an insect bite received just as the expedition was ready to open the tomb. The Hon. Aubrey Herbert, his half-brother, died later.

Fourteen deaths, including that of Lord Westbury, have been attributed by the superstitious to the famous curse.



(By Anabelle Worthington)



3315

## DON'T SUFFER WITH DANGEROUS INDIGESTION

Do you suffer after meals with a belching, from sour and acid stomach? Many believe they have heart trouble and tremble with fear, expecting any minute to drop dead. This condition can be prevented.

Take Carter's Little Liver Pills after meals and neutralize the gases. Sweeten the sour and acid stomach, relieve the gas and encourage digestion. The stomach, liver and bowels will be cleansed of poison, painful and dangerous indigestion disappears and the system enjoys a tonic effect. Don't delay. Ask your druggist for a 25c. pkg. of Carter's Little Liver Pills.

### "Speaking Book" Demonstrated

Different System Of Recording Sound Has Been Discovered

What is practically a "speaking book" was demonstrated recently. It consists of an apparatus designed to bring literature to the ear instead of to the eye, and the system of recording sound differs from others, use being made either of a thin steel wire or for synchronization purposes — a steel tape. Speech and music can now be bottled and preserved if necessary for years, simply by using a coil of wire that can be folded and placed in a waistcoat pocket. The instrument is simple. The wire, or metal strip, is contained on spools. The recorder speaks into a microphone, and as the wire passes through the magnets, the sound is impressed on it by electro-magnetic means. Sounds impressed on the wire will not wear off; any number of "copies" can be made and there is no limit to the possible length of the record. Entire plays, operas, speeches and so on can now be reproduced.

### Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

#### MANHATTAN PUDDING

- 1 1/2 cups orange juice.
  - 3/4 cup lemon juice.
  - 1 1/2 cups powdered sugar.
  - 1 cup heavy cream.
  - 2 cups chopped burnt almonds.
  - 1 teaspoon vanilla.
- Dissolve 1/2 cup sugar in fruit juices. Turn into chilled mold or can of ice cream freezer. Whip cream, add remaining sugar, almonds and vanilla; pour over first mixture, seal tightly; pack in equal parts of ice and salt for 3 hours.

#### BEEF RELISH

- 1 cup cooked beefs.
  - 3 tablespoons horseradish.
  - 2 tablespoons powdered sugar.
  - 1 teaspoon salt.
  - 4 tablespoons lemon juice.
- Chop the beefs, which should be cold, and add other ingredients. Serve with cold sliced meat.

Buck—Can you give me a definition of an orator?  
Private—"Sure. He's the fellow who's always ready to lay down your life for his country."

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

MARCH 9

### THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER

Golden Text: "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."—Matthew 13:9. Lesson: Matthew 13:1-23. Devotional Reading: Proverbs 3:13-18.

#### Explanations and Comments

The Parable of the Sower, a Study In Soils, verses 1-9.—One day so great a crowd gathered around Jesus on the shore of the Sea of Galilee that He entered a fishing boat. When far enough from the multitude to be free from their importunities, yet near enough to address them, He taught them many things in parables. The word "parable" is derived from the Greek "parabolain," "more" besides and "ballein," to throw, and means literally "to place side by side," hence to "compare." A parable is a short, fictitious narrative of something which might really occur in life or nature by means of which a moral is drawn. An excellent definition of a parable as used by Jesus has been given thus: "A narrative, fictitious, but agreeable to the laws of human life, by which either the duties of men or the things of God, particularly the nature of the Kingdom, are figuratively portrayed."

Within the view of Jesus as He spoke His parable of the Sower, there was the good soil; there was the rocky soil; there was the thorny soil; there was the fallow soil. The sower sowed the seed on the hillside protruding here and there through the cornfields; there were the large bushes of thorn—the "nabk," the kind of which tradition says the crown of thorns was woven—springing up in the very midst of the waving wheat.

A sower was sowing seed, so runs the parable. He lived in a hamlet or village, as all farmers do now in Palestine, and went to the unfenced field afar off to sow his seed. Some of the seed fell on rich soil; some fell on the hard surface and lay there on top of the hard surface till birds devoured it. Some of the seed fell on the hillside where the underlying rock was very near the surface; the soil there was shallow and the warmth of the rock made the seed spring up quickly and look very promising, but the roots of the plants could not strike deep and avoid the heat of the sun, and therefore the plants quickly withered away. Plants from the seed that fell where seeds of thorns were plentiful were overshadowed and starved to death by the more rapidly growing thorns. Some seed was that fell on good ground, where the soil was rich and deep and free from thorns, and it yielded thirty and sixty and even a hundredfold. He that hath ears to hear—thus Jesus ended His parable.

#### Manitoba To Celebrate

The 60th anniversary of Manitoba's entry into Confederation will probably be made the outstanding feature of the Provincial Exhibition, at Brandon this year. A pageant representing historical events and other extra attractions are under consideration by the directors.

Car Salesman: "Our cars no good? Why we're selling them by the dozen!"

Prospective Buyer: "I'm not surprised. How many are they a dozen?"



RAIN STOPS LIKE A FLASH!

months. Nothing helped. Then "Piles-Salve" cured itching, pain in 1 minute. Piles soon gone. "P. S. A. Co." Montreal.

### Stronger Than the Empire

Commonwealth Of Nations Has Been Wonderful Step Forward

Probably few British statesmen fifty years ago believed that the decentralizing of the Empire could go as far as it already has gone without disaster. Certainly, most statesmen of other countries agreed with Bismarck, who thought that the yielding of power by the central authority was a sure sign of weakness and decay. If he could have seen the Canadians holding out under the mysterious horrors of the first gas attack, or the Australians helping to smash the Hindenburg line, he might have changed his mind. To date, the ties created by sentiment and enlightened self-interest have more than replaced the bonds of compulsion laid aside as outworn. The Commonwealth of Nations is stronger than the Empire.

### Making Plans For Congress

Dairymen Of World To Meet In Denmark Next Year

The International Dairy Congress which was planned to take place in Denmark in July, 1931, is to be held under the patronage of His Majesty King Christian X., and with the present Danish Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kr. Bording, and the former Danish Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Madsen-Mygdal, as Honorary Presidents. The invitations to participate in this Congress are extended by the Danish Dairy Industry to all countries. Like the preceding International Dairy Congress, this Congress is going to be held under the auspices of the International Dairy Federation, and this Congress will be organized by the Danish section of the said Federation and the Organizations of the Danish Dairy Industry in co-operation with the Danish Government.



## Make Your Windows Pay

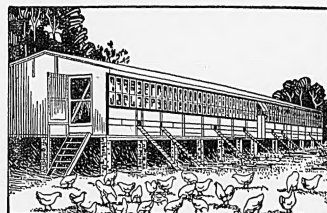
Invest in WINDOLITE Windows and you will be repaid a hundredfold in the health of your Poultry and Live Stock

## WINDOLITE

THE ORIGINAL GLASS SUBSTITUTE

MADE IN ENGLAND SINCE 1917 ON ORIGINAL PATENTS

This unbreakable glass substitute is light and flexible, easy to cut and fit, will withstand extreme changes in temperature, keeps out cold and wet, but allows the full sunlight to enter, including the health-giving Ultra-Violet Rays, which do not penetrate ordinary glass.



CUT DOWN YOUR LOSSES BY INSTALLING WINDOLITE

USE WINDOLITE IN BROODER HOUSES LAYING PENS DAIRY BARN SUNROOMS ETC.

Canadian breeders of poultry and livestock are finding Windolite a most satisfactory and profitable investment. Young chickens and turkeys are entirely free from leg weakness and disease and will thrive in confinement under Windolite. Windolite comes in rolls any length, but 36 inches wide only.

Distributors: JOHN A. CHANTLER & CO., LTD.

51 Wellington St. W.

TORONTO, ONT.

## ESTIMATES FOR DOMINION REACH LARGE TOTAL

Ottawa.—At the opening of the afternoon sitting of the House of Commons the estimates were introduced. Hon. C. A. Dunning immediately moved that they be referred to the committee of supply.

The total amount provided is \$309,358,101.87, as compared with \$404,245,140.46 for the current fiscal year, a decrease of \$4,887,038.59.

The principal increases are on account of aviation, public works, income, pensions and national health, postoffice, public works capital and marine department capital.

The services showing the largest decrease are interest on public debts, immigration and colonization, soldier and general land settlement, ocean and river service, railways and canals capital and adjustment of war claims.

Public works income is included at \$25,139,570, an increase of \$2,204,081.

The requirements of the post office are set at \$37,336,369, an increase of \$2,148,730, mainly for salaries and mail service by air.

The provision for public works capital is \$8,269,000, an increase of \$1,700,000, occasioned by larger items for the national research council laboratories, Burlington Channel improvements, the lower lakes terminal at Prescott, and channel improvements in the upper St. Lawrence river.

An amount of \$5,800,000 is provided for the capital requirements of the marine department. This is an increase of \$1,522,265 over the current year, covering increased estimates for the river St. Lawrence ship channel and the maintenance of the Sorel shipyard.

The amount required to pay interest on public debt of the Dominion is \$119,353,478, a decrease under the amount for the current year of \$2,327,014, reflecting the effect of payment of funded debt from current revenues.

The expenses connected with ocean and river service are estimated at \$4,015,550, a decrease of \$2,254,804, due to appropriations of the current fiscal year which are not required for 1930-31.

The estimate for railways and canals capital is \$16,279,500, a decrease of \$3,174,943, due to smaller requirements for the Hudson Bay Railway and the Welland ship canal.

The total provision for adjustment of war claims is \$92,250, a decrease of \$6,222,820 under the requirements for the current fiscal year, caused by the smaller amount required for payment of claims for losses sustained by the civil population of Canada during the Great War.

The estimate of the amount required to pay pensions on account of the Great War is \$42,000,000. Provision is made under railways and canals capital for a new car ferry between Prince Edward Island and the mainland \$2,500,000, Hudson Bay Railway and terminals \$5,500,000 and Welland ship canal \$7,600,000.

The large items under public works capital are for the Confederation building \$1,200,000, the National Research Council Laboratories \$1,500,000, Burlington channel improvements \$1,000,000, and the lower lakes terminals at Prescott \$3,100,000.

Public works income includes items for the postal terminal building at Montreal, \$400,000; Toronto customs house, \$1,500,000; Calgary public building \$1,000,000 and addition to the Edmonton public building, \$400,000, and Saskatoon public building, \$445,000.

The department of fisheries is planning to investigate the fisheries of Hudson Bay. Estimates tabled in the House of Commons provide the sum of \$85,000 for this purpose. This is a new vote.

## Australia Recalls

### Trade Commissioner

Government Displeased By Speech He Made In Report

Sydney, Aus.—Australia's trade commissioner at Ottawa, R. A. Haynes, has been recalled by the Commonwealth Government as a result of a speech he delivered in Canada. It is understood.

The Australian Government is said to have been displeased by alleged references of Mr. Haynes to more peaceful conditions in Canadian industry than in Australian industry.

The Federal Government is said to have considered that such utterances were harmful to the commonwealth's prestige abroad.

W. N. U. 1527

## Asks Tighter Motor Laws

Bill Introduced in Federal House By T. L. Church

Ottawa, Ont.—"Hit and run" drivers especially will be subject to drastic punishment if a bill introduced in the House of Commons by T. L. Church (Cons., Toronto Northwest), becomes law.

The penalty of death for murder is proposed for causing the death of any person by reckless or negligent or furious driving and failure to render aid and reporting the accident.

Two years' imprisonment, or a fine or both fine and imprisonment, are suggested for reckless driving.

Five years' imprisonment and a fine for driving an automobile in a manner dangerous to the public and thereby causing an accident are proposed.

Five years' imprisonment and a fine for failing to stop and render aid and particulars as to ownership of car when an injury is caused by dangerous driving are suggested.

## BRISKER DEMAND FOR POOL WHEAT IS ANTICIPATED

Montreal.—As a result of conferences held in London between representatives of the Wheat Pools, the British Government and the British Milling Association, there is the strongest reason to believe that purchases of Canadian Wheat in future will not only be increased but will be made in an orderly manner covering the crop year.

A. J. McPhail and W. A. McLeod, the Wheat Pool representatives who conferred with the British Government and the Milling Association, declined to be quoted in regard to their mission. Neither would they issue any statement except a brief note dealing with the conference with Rt. Hon. J. A. Thomas. This note is couched in very definite language.

Informally, it was learned that the conference in London failed to achieve the results entertained by Mr. Thomas while in Canada last autumn. Mr. Thomas had a plan whereby the export movement of wheat to Great Britain could be regulated. In the past the export of wheat has been irregular. There have been very heavy outward movements in some months and practically none at all in other months. In the seasons of grain much of the grain has been carried in tramp ships, which carried little or no cargo other than wheat.

Mr. Thomas was inclined to believe that if the British Government built large storage elevators in England a steady movement of wheat from Canada could be assured. This would tend to provide freight liners with cargo the year around and might go far to solve one of the greatest obstacles in the way of increased trade between the United Kingdom and Canada. He believed a steady western movement of freight might be built up if the eastward grain traffic was regulated.

It is understood that in the preliminary discussions between Mr. Thomas and the officials of the wheat pools last autumn, the officials were rather dubious of the scheme. They pointed out, it is believed, that they did not favor sending wheat abroad on consignment, unsold. They preferred to sell the wheat before it left American ports.

In the discussions which took place in London, it is understood that this view prevailed, and that Mr. Thomas has abandoned all intention of building storage elevators in the United Kingdom.

The discussions, however, revealed that the objective might be achieved in another way. It was felt that if the British Milling Association, which controls more than 60 per cent. of the milling industry in Great Britain, and is, therefore, the largest importer, would undertake to buy Canadian wheat steadily instead of entering the market only from time to time and buying heavily—it was felt that if this could be brought about the desired result would follow.

To that end it is understood that Mr. Thomas, after holding several consultations with the wheat pool representatives, met the Milling Association. Finally there was a joint meeting between Mr. Thomas, the Milling Association and the wheat pool officials. The outcome, it is stated, was an informal agreement.

The Milling Association in future will endeavor to import Canadian wheat steadily. This explains the statement made by Mr. Thomas to the effect that the conference with the wheat pools probably will have beneficial effect upon British Canadian Trade.

## Insurance For Canada's Unemployed Predicted

Premier King Hopes Plan Will Soon Be Worked Out

Ottawa, Ont.—Eventually Canada will have a system of unemployment insurance, Premier MacKenzie King predicted, in replying to a deputation seeking Federal aid to municipalities and provinces on unemployment relief. This, he said, was the only constructive way to deal with the unemployment situation and he hoped it would soon be possible to work out an insurance plan.

Seasonal measures in the way of relief and public works were of no permanent assistance, and an insurance plan offered the only constructive way of avoiding distress. Under it those who expected relief and those who employed them would be compelled to contribute to a fund during their periods of employment, and would receive benefits when out of work.

While efforts had apparently been made by Mayor Webb, of Winnipeg, pursuant to the decisions of the recent conference on unemployment in the Manitoba capital, to secure representation from all parts of the country on the delegation which recently presented the case for unemployed relief, it was significant that only the large cities of Western Canada were represented.

## Left Fortune To Charity

Late Mr. F. Alloway Bequeaths Huge Amount To Foundation

Winnipeg.—The Winnipeg Foundation, a charitable institution, is bequeathed \$1,200,000 by the will of the late Mr. F. Alloway, who left an estate of \$1,244,000. The sum of \$216,000 is set aside for the purpose of paying the income to certain relatives of Mr. Alloway and his personal servant. On the death of each beneficiary the income reverts to the Foundation.

During his lifetime Mr. Alloway made gifts to relatives which are said to total \$160,000. Mr. Alloway died on February 2.

Mrs. Alloway, who died in November, 1926, left her estate, amounting to \$733,881, to the Foundation. The gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Alloway to the Foundation now total \$2,000,000.

## Seeking Speed Record

British Racing Motorist Aims At 250 Miles An Hour

Southampton, England.—The noted British racing motorist, Kaye Don, sailed on the "Berengaria" for New York, en route to Daytona, Fla., where he will attempt to set a new speed record with his secretly constructed "Silver Bullet" machine.

"I have every confidence in my car," he said before sailing. "I hope within a month to establish a mark which—with a little luck—may be 250 miles an hour."

## MAKES IMPORTANT DISCOVERY



Dr. J. B. Collip, chairman of the Department of Bio-chemistry, at McGill University, and co-worker with Dr. F. G. Banting, in discovery of insulin, who has succeeded in isolating a gland extract of great value in relieving certain disorders.

## Safeguard Canadian Wheat

Proposes Tax On Export Wheat Going Into United States

Ottawa.—With the view to preventing the mixing of Canadian wheat exported through United States ports, J. G. Ross, (Liberal, Moose Jaw), presented a resolution in the House of Commons calling for a tax of 10 cents per bushel to be paid when the wheat entered the United States, and rebated when exported from an American port. The tax, he suggested, might be paid either in cash or by filing a bond and the rebate would be conditional upon the wheat being up to Canadian standards on leaving the United States.

There was no doubt, Mr. Ross contended, that mixing Canadian wheat with American wheat and with lower grades was being carried on in the United States. He wanted some provision to safeguard the value of the Canadian certificates issued by the board of grain commissioners. This could only be done by inspection at the time the wheat left the United States.

Furthermore, he said, the measure would tend to place Canadian ports in a better competitive position. Restrictions now placed on the handles in Canada with the effect of discriminating against Canadian channels and Canadian ports. The resolution was finally withdrawn, but will come up again in the agriculture committee.

## Rush To Evade Impending Law

London, England.—The Daily Mail in a despatch from Calcutta, said that a bride of three years and a groom of seven had been married at Chinsura, nearby to escape impending operation of the anti-child marriage act. The mother carried her baby girl to the ceremony. The despatch said the rush to evade the act continued unabated, most of the couples being aged between nine and 12 years.

## Royal York Addition



Outlined in above cut is shown the addition of 160 rooms to the Royal York Hotel, which even before this enlargement was the largest and tallest hotel in the British Empire. It brings the total number of special suites in the hotel from 62 to 68 and increases the number of rooms to 1,164. The addition rises twenty-one stories above the mezzanine floor bringing it into conformity with the height of the rest of the building, except, of course, the tower.

The new wing will be ready for occupation by June, in time for the monster Shriners' convention slated to be held at the Royal York and to accommodate which a town of sleeping cars and marquees, entitled "Fez City," will be erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

## Well Known In Canada

Cardinal Merry del Val Dies At Vatican After Operation

Rome.—Cardinal Merry del Val, former papal secretary of state and in recent years archbishop of St. Peter's, died from heart failure after an operation for appendicitis.

Cardinal Merry del Val was secretary of state under Pope Pius X. He was particularly well known in Canada.

In 1896 he proceeded as papal delegate to Canada to report on the adjustment of claims of the Canadian bishops as to separate schools in Manitoba. He was protector of some religious orders in Canada, among them the Sisters of Charity, known as the Grey Sisters of Canada. Cardinal Merry del Val was one of the most distinguished figures in the modern history of the papacy. He was made a cardinal in 1903 at the comparatively early age of 38 and forthwith was created secretary of state to Pope Pius X.

The cardinal was of noble Spanish birth. His father was Spanish ambassador to the court of St. James when the future cardinal was born in London, in 1866.

## COMPULSORY POOL PLAN MEETS WITH APPROVAL

Saskatoon.—Farmers of Saskatchewan—Canada's greatest wheat-growing province—went on record as favoring compulsory pooling of commodities. After long hours of debate, United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan section), gave almost unanimous approval to a compromise resolution.

The resolution, which was presented by the board of directors of the farm board or directors of the directors of any other pool in requesting that there be placed in the statute books of Saskatchewan an act known as the Primary Products Act, whereby the growers of any commodity may obtain control of the marketing of all that commodity grown in the province.

Only three dissenting votes marred unanimity of support, according to the statement of the publicity committee, given out after the convention had made its decision behind closed doors. The approved resolutions stated that it is expedient that the producers should be able at all times to express their opinion on an official committee to decide 100 per cent. commodity marketing control of all or any primary product.

Details of the manner in which the proposed Primary Products Act would be worked are not contained in the finally carried resolution. The details, it specifies, are to be dealt with by a committee appointed from and by the boards of the United Farmers of Canada, and the Commodity Pool concerned. A board resolution published in the Delegates' Handbook, outlining possible legislation, was not given approval.

According to this resolution, later substituted in the convention, petition by one-fifth of the producers of any commodity would bring a government plebiscite among such producers as to whether they desired compulsory pooling. Should the vote result in two-thirds of the vote cast favor law-enforced 100 per cent. pooling, the commodity would be declared a commodity under the Primary Products Act. At a date set by the government, commodity producers would elect delegates or directors to control marketing of the commodity in question.

While no specific point is mentioned in the approved resolution, it is generally considered that first compulsory pooling activity will be toward marketing all grain grown in Saskatchewan through the wheat pool. Directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, with whom the U.F.C. directors must "stand ready to act," have declared no definite stand. President A. J. McPhail has spoken against the compulsory pool, but L. C. Brouillette, vice-president, is an avowed adherent.

Formation of a compulsory wheat pool in Saskatchewan—by which, of course, would have to be preceded by legislation and by a two-thirds vote of the province's wheat producers—would mean that some 60 per cent. of all Canada's wheat crop would be handled by the Saskatchewan pool. In the 1928-29 season, the Canadian Pools handled 253,000,000 bushels of a total Canada wheat crop of 547,000,000 bushels—and of the pool total some 157,000,000 bushels were raised in Saskatchewan.

A new type of cactus has been found in South America with long slender leaves resembling snakes.

## CONFERENCE ON ARMAMENTS WILL BE CONTINUED

London, England.—Premier MacDonald, questioned in the House of Commons whether he expected to arrive at any international agreement for naval disarmament, replied emphatically, "certainly."

The premier told questioners that the policy of the British Government at the naval conference looked to the eventual disappearance of battleships.

The premier, in his reiteration of the British stand, added, however, that this aim would have to be attained by international agreement. "We cannot go one pound of armaments beyond what the other powers are prepared to do," he said.

London.—Pending return of the French delegation to the five-power naval conference, representatives of Great Britain, Japan and the United States will occupy themselves principally with differences between their governments in which France is least interested.

The United States and Japanese delegations, for instance, can proceed far with negotiations for settlement of Japan's claim for a 70 per cent. auxiliary vessel ratio with the United States, with probability that the claim will be settled eventually with a compromise.

Between the United States and Great Britain there is still outstanding the matter of the United States claim for the right to build a new super-dreadnaught such as the British "Rodney" as a means of bringing parity with the British navy, a principle already agreed upon.

Any conclusions reached will be tentative. It has been stressed, since there is no desire to present a returning French delegation with a fait accompli of the form on an Anglo-American-Japanese agreement, and since, it is stated, the goal of the conference remains a five-power treaty not a three-power pact.

Delegation chiefs to continue the conference with its activities of course greatly limited without the French and pending their return, had the effect of hearing the delegations and creating a better atmosphere than has prevailed formerly.

Another ten days or two weeks without the French was expected here. There was, it was felt here, no assurance M. Tardieu would be able to solve the Paris crisis satisfactorily. In such case, of course, the situation would be rendered more difficult for the French, with no clearly outlined majority grouping possible in the French chamber.

## Nine Lose Lives In Fire

Mother Superior and Eight Children Perish In Northern School

The Pas.—Eight Indian pupils and a mother superior of the Cross Lake School, 125 miles northwest of here, were burned to death when fire raged through their school several days ago, according to word relayed in here by Indian runners.

Only meagre details of the tragedy were brought in. It is not known how the fire originated. The Cross Lake School was a stone structure, and was valued at \$30,000.

It is thought that the fire started on the third floor of the building, in the west part of the main section, where the Indian girls were quartered.

The sister superior died in a brave attempt to lead some of the children through the flaming building to safety. All of the children who perished were under nine years of age.

## Last Rites Held For

Hon. P. C. Larkin

Ashes Of Canadian High Commissioner Interred In Toronto Cemetery

Toronto.—Lacking the customary ceremony attached to the interment of most prominent men, the remains of the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner, at London, England, were quietly interred at St. James cemetery, February 25. A short service was conducted at St. Paul's church, and at its conclusion the ashes of the High Commissioner were carried in a small silver casket to the cemetery.

In accord with his wishes, only immediate relatives attended the services.

## Regrets Illegal Seizure

Washington, D.C.—The United States has expressed its regrets to Canada for illegal seizure of the motor boat 210-P in the St. Claire River last September. The seizure took place in Canadian waters.

## Improper Housing As Bad As Disease

Children, Lillie Plants, Dependent Upon Surroundings (Canadian Hygiene Council.)

Let us consider today, those people who have not such comfortable homes as the average of this paper. The man who works in the mines, and then goes home to a little bowl to sleep; the man who works with his hands in the city, and then returns to a tenement house that really isn't a home at all, but merely a roof over his head—that is the type of worker that we have to bear in mind when we take up the housing problem.

It has been definitely proven after long and concentrated study that defective housing is an essential factor in interfering with the proper growth of children, and in the general health of any country.

We can take care of our food supply, and conquer germs, and do everything else necessary to conserve health and prolong life, but we can count some of our time wasted unless we give a great deal of attention to what is not only one of the most important, but one of the hardest problems to handle—housing.

Overcrowding, lack of cleanliness, and improper ventilation are the three big enemies of proper housing. Rickets among children is the most prevalent disease in the slums of all large cities. Sunlight is the almost certain prevention and cure of this disease. Defective housing is equally certain one of the predisposing causes.

It probably does not occur to most people that the kind of house one lives in has much to do with the kind of teeth in one's head. Yet doctors have discovered that invariably when they take several hundred children, who lived under better class conditions and compare them with several hundred children living under slum conditions, the teeth of the badly housed children are much inferior to the others.

In order to show how seriously defective housing arrests the development of what otherwise might be a normal and healthy child, let us trace the developments of a healthy child, always bearing in mind that in the great majority of cases this very prevalent disease is directly attributable to the housing conditions of the victim.

Up to the time when a child is two years of age, the mental condition of the healthy child is practically solid. As a rule it is constantly exhausting its energies trying to get enough air into its lungs to live. Its activities are sometimes confined entirely to changes in the nervous system, over which it has no control, such as convulsions. Walking is delayed, speech is slow in coming, and when it does come, it is often halting and marked by stammering. Mental development is slow.

When a healthy child reaches the school age, it shows backwardness which sometimes lasts for quite a few years. It lacks the power of concentration. In extreme cases the child, finding himself below normal, is apt to become moody, bad-tempered and troublesome.

A peculiarity of the rachitic condition is that the backward child of about seven years of age is apt to take a spurt in its mental activities and seem to be brighter and more able to grasp the teachings it receives in school.

This fact puzzled the authorities for some time, particularly when they were being constantly told by mothers that their children who had been delicate the first five years of their lives suddenly took a turn for the better. Finally the doctors reasoned it out, and they came back to the same problem of housing again.

These children had been kept indoors, largely because their mothers were working women. The long winter months had taken their toll helped by the badly ventilated, crowded homes. When the children were allowed to escape from their captivity and sent to school this change came. The sunlight



"This evening I was caught cheating at the Casino."  
"And they threw you out?"  
"Not until I had taught them all how it was done." — Gutierrez, Madrid.

W. N. U. 1827

and fresh air that came into their lives with their new freedom, had done the work. The healthy children were getting better, although they seldom reach the standard of children who escaped the disease.

In Australia, where there are great open spaces, the disease of rickets has been found very infrequently. South Africa has had the same experience. Now, as Australia and South Africa become more thickly populated, and the cities more crowded, the disease of rickets is beginning to show its head.

Rickets, however, is not confined entirely to the poorest sections. It is found in wealthy homes too, but when it is, the cause generally lies in the fact that the parents have denied their children the proper amount of sunshine and fresh air. In other words, they have crowded them inside the house. Rickets is the inevitable result, whether the food is good or bad.

With poor housing, rickets, anemia, defective teeth, are companions. Tuberculosis is also closely associated with the problem. One city investigated the causation of tuberculosis and found that over six times as many cases emerge from homes of one room as in homes of four rooms or over.

An idea of the magnitude of the housing problem that faces us can be found in the statement that about seven million people can be found in the United Kingdom alone, who live in houses of three rooms or less.

Our aim as Canadians who are proud of our country and its people, should be to endeavor to help and improve conditions for those people who have to live in houses that are detrimental to health. It is a question of broad legislation and requires a great deal of study before it can be handled, but everybody should lend a hand.

## Requires Some Talent

Fisherman Has To Exercise Skill In Catching Halibut

All's fair in love and halibut fishing seems to be no other. Misqu Coast, according to veteran Gloucester fishermen it is quite practicable.

The halibut has long been known as the "fighting fool" of the sea among the standard food fishes. Unlike its fellow denizens of the deep, it does not grab up the bait like a snapping turtle, but approaches it cautiously and after deciding that it is good to eat gobbles it. Then is the time for the experienced man to call on all of his talent to land the wily fish.

Immediately upon feeling the barb in his stomach he does not run wild but waits until he finds himself being drawn upwards before he begins his fight. Sometimes with a particularly stubborn specimen, the experienced fisherman will, after getting him to the surface, suddenly let him run. They say that the halibut then dives for the bottom, nose down like a plummet, striking its head when it brings up with force enough to stun it. Then it is easily retrieved.

It is in the summer fishing only a few miles off the shores of New England that the dorymen handling for halibut have their real adventures. A fish weighing from 75 to 100 pounds will occasionally put up such a battle that the dorymen will sometimes cut him loose rather than risk the chance of capsizing in trying to get him aboard and holding him there.

## Paris Appears Gloomy

People Are No Longer Gay Says Prominent Author

France no longer laughs, says Louis Latzarus, prominent author, and he can't decide why.

Gaiety is gone, in any case, he concludes, and, like Andre Tardieu, the new premier, he counsels an effort to look on the bright side of things.

People actually do not smile as they did a generation ago, seriously says Latzarus. He finds the same condition everywhere, in the cafes, on the stage, in books, and at home.

He asserts the average Frenchman has more money than previously, has less reason to worry about public affairs, and has within his reach more pleasure than ever.

Nevertheless, for reasons he can't fathom, Latzarus finds gloom everywhere on people's faces, in their speech and in their writings. The better the book today, he says, the more lugubrious it is.

## Expects To Win Bet

Dr. Innocencio Calindo, Panama, who has just begun his eighty-first year, expects to win an insurance bet. At 78 he paid \$17,000 down for a policy under which he receives \$1,000 every three months as long as he lives. If living on March 23, 1932, he will have all his money back. His grandmother lived to be 113; other relatives have averaged 97 years.

Every one can have a friend who himself knows how to be a friend.

## DEER INVADE BANFF



When the summer tourists have left the town of Banff, it is the turn of other groups of visitors. These are the winter sport enthusiasts and the mountain game. Banff is invaded by deer with the first snowfall and by the end of December you are falling over them in backyards and lanes everywhere. They rove in garbage cans for unconsidered dainties, and if that furnishes an insufficient supply, they stamp on doorsteps and verandahs until the housewife comes to the door with the required hand-out. The children make pets of them and the deer often answer to pet-names. Here is "Dearie" kissing the hand of the young lady who has adopted him, just prior to being given his breakfast.

## Hogs and Dairying

Increase In Butter Making Would Aid Bacon Production

Canada imported in 1929 about thirty million pounds of butter. Denmark, Holland and Sweden imported Canadian grain, made butter and using the skim and butter milk for their hogs, continued to dominate the markets of Britain and other pork buying nations. That thirty million pounds of butter roughly would be obtained from 714,750,000 pounds of milk; if Canada made her own butter that quantity of extra milk would have to be produced; but nearly 700,000,000 pounds of skim and butter milk would remain for hog feed. This fed as is customary by expert hog breeders now bring on 657,000 hogs, together with the grain now exported to the three countries above named. That means Canada has eighty million pounds of bacon to send to Britain. The above is a very brief condensation of a long but interesting story told by the Canadian Meat Packers. It is estimated that fifty million pounds of butter will be imported into Canada this year.

## No Cause For Worry

Baldness Should Be Considered Mark Of Progress

A prominent Philadelphia doctor says that "once baldness is present, nothing in the world can cure it." There is no need for members of the smooth domed variety to worry about that fact. The bald-headed eagle is the most noble of birds, the bald truth is the acme of veracity and a bald mountain top designates the boss of the range. Original man was covered with hair, but as he progressed he lost more and more of this adornment, so that the very highest type of civilization today is the bald-headed specimen.

Teacher—"Harry, what would you call a man who makes an oration?" Harry—"An orator."  
Teacher—"That's right. Now, Billie, what would you call a man who writes an ode?" Billie—"An odor, I guess."

## A MARK OF APPRECIATION



The photograph here shows: Hon. Charles A. Dunning, newly-appointed minister of finance (left), and Col. F. J. James, president of the Regina branch of the On-To-The-Bay Association (right), taken on the occasion of Mr. Dunning's recent visit to Regina, when he was feted by a great crowd of his home supporters. Col. James presented Mr. Dunning with a pair of Hudson Bay point blankets, as a mark of appreciation for the work of the former minister of railways, in connection with the building of the Hudson Bay Railway and the development of the bay route to the world markets.

## Causes Poor Germination

If Formalin Treated Grain Is Not Sown Very Soon

The preparation of grain for seed should begin before harvest. While the grain is still standing, impurities can be noted which will not be visible in the threshed grain. These impurities can either be rogued out, or portions of the field which are clean, may be cut and threshed separately. When threshing the work of cleaning grain may be lessened considerably by saving the best and plumpest grain as it is delivered by the machine. Different portions of the field may give a different quality of grain. The best should be saved for seed.

In threshing, care should be taken not to crack the grain or ped the hull from barley or oats, as this often causes a loss in percentage germination, and damaged kernels are difficult to remove from sound grain by any cleaning apparatus. Before commencing to clean grain for seed, care should be taken to have the mill perfectly free from all seeds. If properly operated, most cleaners will do good work, and, if care is taken at threshing time to select the best and cleanest grain, the work of the fanning mill may be lessened, and better work may be expected.

Grain saved for seed should be stored in a clean, dry bin, which will remain dry. Excess moisture will cause heating, and heating may injure the germination.

Wheat, oats, and barley should be treated for smut. This can be done successfully with either formaline or copper carbonate dust. Formalin can be used for grain, while copper carbonate should be used only for wheat, hullless oats, or barley. For the "loose smut" of wheat, the hot water treatment is the only one to use. It is desirable to use copper carbonate whenever possible, as the treatment can be made at any time before seedling, and does not affect the germination. Grain treated with formalin should be sown as soon as possible after being treated, as standing after this treatment often causes poor germination. — Experimental Farm Note.

## Make Use Of Banks

Spare Funds Are Sure Of Being Kept Safe There

Spare funds should be deposited in savings accounts or wisely invested. If they are used to purchase securities, the securities may well be deposited in the safety deposit vaults which banks provide.

There is another service which most bank managers will perform. If a customer goes to a manager and asks for advice about an investment, he will usually get advice that is sound. He will be dissuaded from investments which promise abnormal returns at abnormal risk.

The banks yes in existence to be used, and people should use them more, rather than less.

## A Good Guess

"Well, Elizabeth, you are at the head of your class, today. How did you manage it?" The teacher asked Mary Smith how she did in 5 and 7, and she said 13. He said that was too many; then he asked Josephine Little, and she said 11, and that wasn't enough. So I thought I'd try 12, and I guessed it right.

It is reported that 10,000 German colonists, representing a stock that has lived in Russia 200 years, are now seeking new homes in Canada and Europe.

## Radio and War

Chinese Generals Use Wireless Extensively To Direct Movement Of Troops

China's military men have taken to wireless with great enthusiasm. Radio has been used by a hundred generals to direct the movements of their troops in the recent large-scale civil war.

The atmosphere over China has been filled with so many wireless messages from one general to his subordinates and another to his men in the field that the "radio fan" has had an unhappy time trying to pick up far eastern stations.

Probably the most devoted wireless supporter in China has been the former "Christian general," Marshal Feng Yu-siang. Several hundred miles from his nearest troops, Marshal Feng remained quietly at a little mountain resort 80 miles from Tai-yuan-fu, the capital of Shanxi province, in the far northwest, but kept in constant touch with all his generals during the revolt against Chiang Kalshek through his two wireless stations.

Marshal Feng declared that by the use of radio he received hourly reports of the movements of his troops from distant provinces, and sent instructions to his generals more quickly than he could have done if he had remained close behind the front lines a few years ago.

The indiscriminate use of radio by militarists has turned the air over China into confusion. Sooner or later a strong central government will regulate the use of wireless. But meantime businessmen are satisfied. The telegraphs are left to them, and their messages are not the kind which will be stopped by the censor. The businessman in China, like the militarist, welcomes the universal development of "military wireless."

## Uninsured Treasures

Priceless Documents In British Museum Are Carefully Guarded

Great Britain's national treasures, valued at \$250,000,000 at the lowest and stored in the century-old British Museum in Bloomsbury, are not exactly in a safe place, according to modern standards. Nor are the treasures insured. An investigating committee under Sir Richard Glaze Brook, Royal Commissioner for Exhibitions, has found rebuilding the whole system impracticable, and the only alternative is, immediate strengthening of the fire patrol and strengthening the floors. "The sight of a cigaret makes the museum firemen jump out of their skins," said an official. Seventeenth and eighteenth century first editions stored in the museum with other relics, such as historical papers and charters, are stored in a basement where they are insured by their own owners and not by the museum. The museum does not insure its property and takes its own risk against fire.

## Duties Of The Rich

Many Possessing Great Wealth Ignore Public Obligations

A wealthy man is entitled to do as he pleases with his own money, but if, as so often happens, not only in South Africa, but in Britain as well, he acknowledges no public obligations in connection with the possession of great wealth, we can imagine no better justification for heavy super-tax in his life-time and for the imposition of heavy death duties when he dies. The States taken by compulsion what would never be conceded voluntarily. Looking back on the history of the past half-century—the period during which the greatest fortunes have been made—South Africa has fared badly at the hands of those who owe most to her. With a few notable exceptions—of whom Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit were pre-eminent—the men who have accumulated great riches in South Africa have not considered it incumbent on them to repay any part of the debt they owe.

## New Kind of Advertising

Sir Ernest Benn, one of the grand moguls of advertising in England, lately sent home to The Advertiser's Weekly, in London, a page from a newspaper in Esthonia. It was filled with advertisements of sorrow-stricken survivors of a tradesman named Pohl. His relatives, his staff and business associates, and some of his suppliers, all took space to express their grief. Let's hope that no lineage-hungry newspaper starts this sort of thing in Canada.

## Microscopic Wonders

Among the marvels that have been caught by photography are the eggs of the house-fly, the stinging hairs on a nettle's leaf, the scale of an eel, in which zones of annual growth are clearly shown. Other excursions into the microscopic include the tongue of a honey-bee, a section of pollen grain, of a pearl, and of the leaf bud of a water-lily.

## A National Undertaking

World's Grain Exhibition and Conference To Be Held In Regina In 1932

After some discussion at a representative gathering in 1928, it was decided to hold a World's Grain Exhibition and Conference. The desire to do so arose out of the unanimous opinion that some such effort should be made to bring together world authorities on agriculture, particularly those interested in field crops, and further to bring into open, friendly competition grain and other seed from all parts of the world.

Hon. Dr. W. R. Motherwell, the Federal Minister of Agriculture, speaking at one of the preliminary conferences said that in holding such an exhibition and conference there are wonderful possibilities for stimulating interest in the improvement of cereal crops and in the disseminating of knowledge of how to improve agricultural conditions generally.

The capital city of Saskatchewan being in the heart of the largest area in Canada growing immense quantities of grain for export seemed to be the logical place for such a gathering and it was therefore decided to hold a World's Grain Exhibition and Conference at Regina from July 25th to August 6th, 1932. It must not be inferred, however, that the selection of a Saskatchewan city indicates anything of a merely provincial nature. The Exhibition and Conference is national in character and world-wide in its appeal.

The undertaking is being supported by the Federal Government, every provincial government, and all the great financial, industrial and agricultural organizations in Canada. Official invitations have been sent from the Dominion Government to all countries asking them to take part.

The Exhibition and Conference as its name implies, naturally divides itself into two parts. First, the competitions in the show ring, and second, the addresses and discussions of the conference program.

The cash prizes offered in competition are larger than have ever been offered before. The total amount of the prizes to be given for all kinds of seed is over \$200,000. In most of the classes there are fifty prizes. In a few of the classes the number of prizes range from forty down to twelve. First prizes are very high ranging from \$2,500 to \$75. In the wheat section for example the first prize in each class amounts to \$2,500; the second, \$1,500; the third, \$1,000; the fourth \$800; the fifth, \$700; and so on down to \$200 for the fifteenth. In all of the six classes in the wheat section there are 275 prizes.

There are sections also with prizes in proportion for oats, barley, corn, rye, buckwheat, rice, millet, field peas, soy beans, flax seed, alfalfa, clover, grasses, sunflower seed, field root seed and garden vegetable seed. The judging of the exhibits will be scientifically and carefully done during the summer of 1932, as all exhibits must be at Regina on or before April 1st, of that year. 1932 may seem to be a long way off but when it is remembered that there is only the coming season and next to produce the seed the time may be very short indeed. The Conference part of this world event will be of immeasurable importance to agriculture, the world over. Provision will be made to accommodate large audiences in the lecture halls. Experts in agriculture from all parts of the world will deliver addresses and read papers upon many subjects touching agriculture—such subjects as soils, physics, chemistry, bacteriology, culture, fertilizers, weeds, plant breeding and genetics, plant diseases, experimental methods, insect pests, marketing, financing, milling, baking, machinery, and many others. Opportunity will be given for discussion.

## Older Than Britain's Throne

The age of the famous Welsh Elis-teddud no one knows, said Mr. Lloyd George, at the Welsh National Elis-teddud, at Liverpool. Certainly it is older than the throne of Great Britain. It is more than 700 years since the Welsh people first held a competition in their own language.

Our idea of zero in entertainment is sleight of hand tricks by radio.



"Poor man, how thin he is."  
"Yes, his wife is doing a slimming cure." — Il Travaso, Rome.



### Heard About Town

Mrs. C. W. Rideout entertained a number of ladies to afternoon tea on Thursday.

Mrs. J. C. Bayley, who has been visiting in Calgary, returned home on Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Chapman entertained with two tables of bridge on Saturday evening.

R. A. Morrison left on Saturday morning for Calgary to spend a few days in business and pleasure.

Geo. Hutchison, south of town, last week received the sad news of the death of his father, who lived in Scotland.

Mrs. Rutley, of Kindersley, who has been visiting her brother, W. S. Lee, left for her home on Monday morning.

Leonard Bayley left on Friday morning for Wayne, out of which town he will work as salesman for the Cockshutt Plow Co.

Edward Davis, son of Wm. Davis, on Tuesday morning returned from Calgary, where he has been the past three months.

L. J. Cooley, who had been attending the auto show in Calgary, returned home on Sunday morning. He says it was a great show.

W. A. McLean, of Hanna, provincial hotel inspector for this district, was here on Monday and gave the local hostelry the once over.

Mrs. Newton Partridge and Wilbert Cramer, both of Sunnysdale, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rennie on Monday. They motored to Hanna from here.

Mrs. H. W. Butts, who has been in Calgary for some time receiving medical treatment, on Friday morning returned home, much improved in health.

Clarence Seegar, who has been associated with a brother on a farm in the Clive district, on Friday morning arrived in Chinook, and will again farm in this district.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman G. Kory and family, who worked on the Aiken farm last year, left for Broomhead, Sask., where they have rented a farm, on Monday morning.

S. H. Smith and Clarence Peterson left for Hanna on Tuesday morning to participate in the bonspiel. With J. C. McLeod, of Youngstown, and Lawrence Jones, of Calgary, a Chinook rink has been entered.

The Ladies' Card Club met with Mrs. A. V. Vouell Tuesday evening. Mrs. R. D. Vanhook was the winner and received a nice set of shoe trees as prize. Mrs. E. K. Jacques will be the hostess next week.

Mrs. C. W. Rideout and Mrs. R. Howton entertained the Tuxis boys and their lady friends at the home of the former on Saturday evening. The fun began with a short sleigh ride, after which games were played until refreshment time, when plenty of good eats were served. At 12 o'clock the young people formed a circle around the hostesses and Vincent and John sang "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows" before leaving.

Neighbors and friends to the number of 50 surprised the P. Demare family on Friday evening by gathering at their home. The time was pleasantly spent in dancing and other amusements, as well as an excellent midnight lunch. The lun was kept up until there was a suspicion of dawn, when the guests formed a ring, and with the host and hostess in the centre, sang "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows" and "Auld Lang Syne".

### Public School Report

The following is the report of the Chinook Public School for January and February with the percentage of each pupil:

#### GRADE I

Verne Massey 85  
Jackie Wright 84  
Harold Rosenau 83  
Bobby Proudfoot 79  
Freda Milligan 71  
Lorraine Sandman 64  
James Gilbertson 63  
Gordon Marr 60  
Peggy Low Laurence (absent)

#### GRADE II

Rodney Brodine 92  
Billie McLean 86  
George Massey 84  
Maxine Hurley 81  
Edith Dawson 79  
Freda Hormann 75  
Wilhelm Myhre 73  
Peter Neufeld 73  
Lister Barton 69

#### GRADE III

Mary Schmidt 93  
Siegfried Peters 91  
Bob Marcy 89  
Eileen Proudfoot 88.6  
Jim Marcy 88.4  
Joyce Milligan 87  
Marcel Massey 85.6  
John Schmidt 86  
Alice Gilbertson 84  
Jack Lee 82

Everett Vennard 80  
Agnes Martens 78.2  
Audrey Rideout 78  
Isobel Vanhook 77  
Jack Sandman 76  
Rudolph Pfeifer 75  
William Hormann 75  
Loretta Begon 74  
Arthur Pfeifer 70  
George Schmidt 62

#### GRADE IV

Evelyn Vennard 89  
Jimmie Proudfoot 89  
Edith McLean 87  
Ledy Demare 85.2  
Harold Dressel 85  
Robert Sandman 84  
Leo Begon 82  
Helena Rosenau 78.4  
Gordon Begon 78  
Ernest Hormann 77  
George Dick 76.6  
Lorna Chapman 76.4  
Gilbert Gilbertson 76  
Johnny Lloyd 75  
Walter Rosenau 71  
Virginia Dressel 69  
Evelyn Dawson 67  
Mabel Stout 63  
Norman Jacques 55

#### GRADE V

Kathleen Proudfoot 90  
Heather Rideout 81  
Ruth Hurley 79  
Wilfred Brownell 77  
Florence Marr 71  
Jack Lander 70  
Billie MacLachlan 60  
Earl Robinson 57  
Norma Marr 47

#### GRADE VI

Ainnie Murray 93  
Bruce Young 81  
Ross Sandman 81  
William Youell 80  
Maurice Massey 79  
Denn Tomkins 73  
Wesley Gilbertson 69  
Lorna McLean 69  
Myrtle O'Malley 67  
Sidney Stout 40

#### GRADE VII

Keith Wright 90  
Wilma Hurley 88  
Mabel Gilbertson 80  
Fabian Begon 79  
Frank Marcy 79  
William Marcy 76  
Leonard Youell 74  
Lester Marr 74  
Milton Dressel 73  
Lyle Milligan 72  
Raymond Vennard 69  
Lorne Rideout 68  
Robert McLean 67  
Paul Lloyd 69  
Helen Dawson 67  
Grace O'Malley 67  
Pred Vennard 66  
Ernest Gilbertson 57

#### GRADE VIII

Marjorie Tomkins 85  
Kenneth Dawson 78  
Ira Rennie 74  
Betty Milligan 72  
Norwood Bjork 68  
Albert Marr 61  
Jack Connell 60  
Robert Stout 40

A quiet wedding was solemnized in the United Church parsonage, Calgary, Tuesday, February 18, when Miss Alice Mac Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bennett, west of Cera, became the bride of Clarence Carlson, of Cera. The bride attended high school here. She is a sister to C. J. Bennett, Chinook.

### Small Advertisements

FOR SALE—800-acre farm, frame house and barn, fenced, good supply of water, 480 acres cultivated, 3 miles west of Chinook, with 30 head of horses, 2 cows and all necessary machinery, at \$20 per acre—one third cash and balance arranged.—R. Witt, Box 93, Chinook, Alta. p46

FOR SALE—Black gelding, 8 yrs 1400 lbs; brown mare, 8 yrs, 1400 lbs; 2 pure bred Barred Rock roosters; gas lamp; high chair; oil stove.—Ed. Robinson, Rearville, p45-3

FOR SALE—Feed oats.—J. Duncan, Coliholme, Alta. p40-8

#### CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

WHEAT	
1 Northern .....	84
2 Northern .....	84
3 Northern .....	79
No. 4 .....	75
No. 5 .....	69
No. 6 .....	55
Feed .....	55
OATS	
2 C. W. ....	43
3 C. W. ....	35
Feed .....	35
BUTTER AND EGGS	
Butter .....	35
Eggs .....	30

#### Church Announcements

Bible study will be held at the A. E. Roberts home on Wednesday evening, March 12, at 5 o'clock.

CHINOOK UNITED Sunday, March 9—Service 3.30. You are cordially invited to worship with us.

Pastor, J. D. Woodliff, B.A.

CHINOOK CATHOLIC Service Second Sunday Every Month Mass at 8 a.m.

#### More from N. D. Stewart on Back Taxes

(Continued from front page): municipality a goodly number of pre-emptions still not proved up, and many cases with large amounts of arrears of taxes. And lastly we have a new crop of homesteads coming on. In most cases these are cancelled or abandoned pre-emptions on which we have already lost a large amount of taxes, and if we continue to use our old method of collecting, we are liable to lose another large amount of them being cancelled or abandoned following a few bad crop years.

The unfortunate part of it is, that practically all the taxes that have been lost by being cancelled has been where people left the country, and I believe the time has come when our council must take very definite action to stop the continual leak.

N. D. STEWART.

#### Chinook Literary Society

The Literary Society presented a program in the school, on Friday afternoon with several visitors present. Leonard Youell and Marjorie Lee contributed piano solos. Then came a geography match between the high school and E. Evans' room, the former being the victor. Dr. J. W. Marcy, Vincent Rideout, John Howton and Lyle Begon standing when the contest was over. Marjorie Tomkins remained on the floor the longest on the losing side. W. S. Kork made a brief address.

#### Believe It Or Not

Harry Lloyd was seen at church on Sunday.

#### Heard About Town

Mrs. Lloyd Robinson is recovering from a severe attack of the flu.

March came in like a lamb, so it must be expected to go out like a lion.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Isbister entertained a few friends to dinner on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Metcalfe and family left Wednesday morning for Lloydminster, Sask., where they will in future reside.

J. G. Connell received a telegram today from St. Paul, Minn., announcing the death of a first cousin, Miss Lillian Yeager, last night in that city.

The Women's Institute met with Mrs. M. L. Chapman on Wednesday afternoon. The president, Mrs. W. S. Lee, presided. The different homes in which future meetings would be held was arranged for the coming year. A number of papers to be given by different members and roll calls were made out.

Four of our juniors went to Youngstown on Saturday to play hockey for Cera. The score was 2-2. The first honor went to Louis Vize and Jack Connell. The second honor went to Gurney Waver. It was a fast game and the attendance was large. The local boys were Jack Connell, Kenneth Dawson, Fabian Begon and Maurice Massey.

### Collholme Collections

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson entertained C. R. Wilsop, S. Brown and J. Knight at dinner on Sunday.

The weather has once more turned cold, affording excellent skating on various sloughs and ponds in the district.

Geo. Thompson, D. McLean and N. Morrison unloaded 2,000 bushels of oats from a car into the Pool elevator in approximately 64 hours on Friday.

Some amateur skating was experienced at the home of A. Spreeman on Saturday with the following present: Donald Anderson, E. and W. Spreeman, Mrs. Chas. Braw, P. Stevenson and N. Morrison.

### Heathdale Happenings

E. B. Allen returned home on Saturday morning from Regina.

A meeting of the Collholme U.F.A. Local will be held in Peyton school on Saturday, March 15, at 2 o'clock. Ladies, please bring lunch. After the U.F.A. meeting the Cloverleaf Wheat Pool Local will hold a meeting.

Don't forget the weiner supper and dance at the Cloverleaf school on Saturday evening. This is a community affair and not supported by any organization. Supper at 7 o'clock. Come and have a good time. Everybody welcome.

S. W. Warren and N. D. Stewart were speakers at the meeting of the Langford U.F.A. Local in Rearville school on February 28. Mr. Stewart gave his report as delegate to the Wheat Pool directors' convention at Calgary. Mr. Warren reported on the

The total production of pepper in the world is placed at 40,000 tons.



CROCUS LODGE, No. 115, A.F. & A.M. meets at 8 p.m. on Wednesday or after full moon. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed. Jas. Rennie, W.M. R. W. Wright, Sec.

### W. W. Isbister

General Blacksmith

Counters and Dies Sharpened, Horse Shoeing and General Wood Work Repairing. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CHINOOK

### Chinook Beauty Parlor

First-Class Work at Reasonable Prices. Shop Closed Mondays and Wednesdays. Miss Mae Peterson, Prop. Phone 5, CHINOOK. Will be at Cera on Wednesdays.

### J. W. Bredin

Licensed Auctioneer. For Dates Phone 4 or Write Box 49. CEREAL

### Motor Truck Delivery

Prompt Service, Prices Reasonable. M. L. CHAPMAN, Chinook

U.F.A. convention at Calgary

Walter Anderson does not travel quite so fast with his car these days as he did in the winter with his driving team. That's some team, Walt.

Caplo Junior U.F.A. put on a program and card party at Cando school on Saturday evening and was favored with a good attendance. A good time is reported.

### FOR SALE

640 ACRES—Section 34, Township 28, Range 8, west 4th Meridian—\$6000; one third cash; balance arranged; full particulars.

### I. D. RAE

Royal Oak Hotel, Burnaby, Kingsway, VANCOUVER, B.C.

### King Restaurant

CHINOOK

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

PRIVATE BOOTHS

Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies and Ice Cream

### FRANK V. HOWARD

A.L.C.M.

Visits Chinook Every Saturday

PIANO, THEORY AND HARMONY

TERMS: \$1.00 PER LESSON

Pianos and Organs Tuned and Regulated

Address: YOUNGSTOWN, ALTA.

WALTER M. CROCKETT, I.L.B.

BARRETER, SOLICITOR

NOTARY PUBLIC

YOUNGSTOWN, ALBERTA

### Chinook Cafe

Meals and Lunches Served at Any Time. Ice Cream and Candies

MAH BROS., Proprietors

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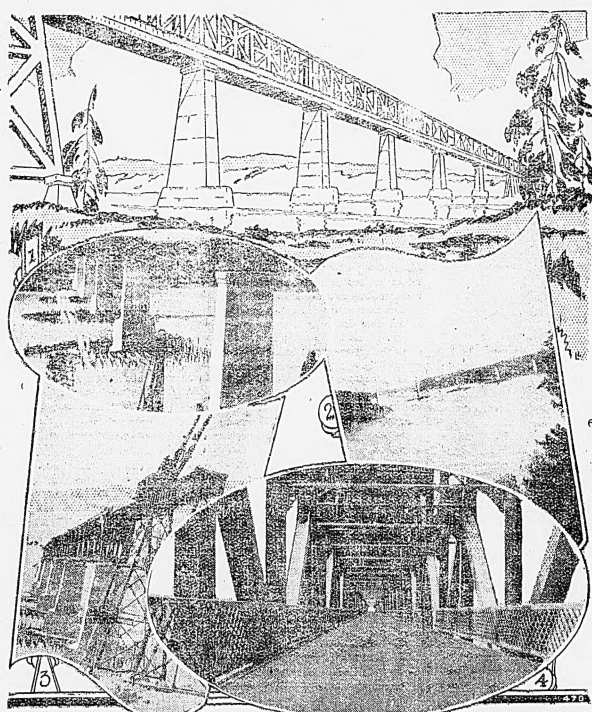
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NOTARY PUBLIC

YOUNGSTOWN, ALBERTA

### Mighty Bridge Spans Saskatchewan



Faith in Canada's northern areas of resource becomes reality in the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge now nearing completion at Nipawin, Saskatchewan. Designed to take the heaviest loads, motives likely to be built, this magnificent structure, a little more than 1900 feet long, spans the Saskatchewan River at a point leading from the more definitely agricultural section into mining and timber districts of recognized magnitude. It will afford ready access to still unexploited farm lands and direct transportation possibilities for those who will explore and develop mineral areas rich in promise. This new gateway to the North required more than 8 1/2 million pounds of structural steel in its construction. Vehicular traffic will be carried in the space between the ironwork and Canadian Pacific trains will travel on the top. (1) Shows the pile-driver at work in 1925-1926. (2) In picturesque setting, the main piers of the structure are viewed from Ferry Hill in August 1929 before the steel arrived. (3) The west towers almost finished, December 18, 1929. (4) Looking across the completed bridge on the vehicular roadway which meets the Government highway at either end.